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Disarmament and non-proliferation education

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

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* A/71/150.

** The information contained in the present addendum was received after the issuance of the main report or for technical reasons could not be processed in time for inclusion in that report.

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II. Implementation of the recommendations by Member States

Japan

As the only country to have suffered atomic bombings during wartime, Japan is committed to ensuring that the humanitarian tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are never forgotten. With this aim in mind, Japan places the utmost importance on disarmament and non-proliferation education, especially for the younger generation.

Japan's initiatives in this field include the following:

(a) Japan has invited young diplomats and government officials to Japan through the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament every year since 1983. A total of 855 fellows have travelled to Japan and visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki to learn about the terrible effects of nuclear weapons;

(b) Japan has sponsored the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in various cities since 1989. Representatives from States, the United Nations, academic institutions and civil society from around the world have engaged in useful discussions at these conferences;

(c) Japan submitted a joint working paper on disarmament and non-proliferation education to the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, following working papers submitted jointly with the members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to the first and second sessions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committees;

(d) Japan has published white papers that provide useful information on disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as pamphlets that concisely outline Japan's efforts in this area;

(e) Japan launched the Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons programme in 2010 with the purpose of sharing first-hand experiences of atomic bombing survivors (*hibakusha*). Further, Japan launched the new Youth Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons programme in 2013. Under this international and cross-generational programme, young people share the tragic consequences of nuclear weapons and their thoughts about possible solutions;

(f) Japan held the Youth Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons forum in Hiroshima in 2016 and has decided to make this programme more global in scope;

(g) Japan has undertaken efforts to make testimonies of *hibakushas* more widely available in English and other languages;

(h) In 2015, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in cooperation with the Government of Japan, opened a permanent exhibition covering the atomic bombings at the United Nations Office at Vienna, similar to displays in New York and Geneva, to promote understanding of the terrible devastation caused by nuclear weapons;

(i) Japan made a joint statement on disarmament and non-proliferation education on behalf of the 76 countries at the 2015 Non-Proliferation Review Conference, which aims to raise awareness about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons.

III. Implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency

With a view to enhancing understanding of the mandate and work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the area of safeguards (including nuclear non-proliferation), IAEA has a broad spectrum of outreach activities.

Every year, IAEA conducts national and/or regional seminars, briefings and training courses to assist with the conclusion, and support the implementation, of safeguards agreements and protocols. The Agency offers a safeguards traineeship programme for young graduates and junior professionals from developing countries; internships and job opportunities for young professionals; and fellowships for young professional women. It also provides education and training in nuclear law in the areas of safeguards, nuclear safety and security.

IAEA produces printed and electronic guidance materials and uses social media to publicize them. It also maintains a web page (www.iaea.org/safeguards) providing State and regional authorities with access to associated guidance.

IV. Implementation of the recommendations by civil society and non-governmental organizations

Canadian Pugwash Group

The Canadian Pugwash Group is affiliated with the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. Its purpose is to provide scholarly insights into the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, including nuclear abolition and nuclear and conventional disarmament, control of the arms trade and the peaceful resolution of ethnic and other disputes within and among States, and to contribute to the search for progress in combating socioeconomic and environmental threats to human security. The members of Canadian Pugwash, a small group of fewer than 100 members, are noted for their personal career accomplishments and their ability to speak with authority on the topic of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

The usual activity of the group is to sponsor expert meetings, followed by recommendations, which are usually sent to all parties in the Government of Canada, and others, as appropriate input to consider when creating government policy.